

Epub free Townsville in war and peace 1942 1946 diane

menghetti [PDF]

writers of materials included are generally from the lower rungs of society they provide an insight into the attitudes of citizens who are often neglected in accounts of the allied occupation providing scholars researchers etc with a valuable new dimension to our understanding of this occupation history and its impact on the japanese nation in a work of sweeping scope and luminous detail elizabeth borgwardt describes how a cadre of world war ii american planners inaugurated the ideas and institutions that underlie our modern international human rights regime borgwardt finds the key in the 1941 atlantic charter and its anglo american vision of war and peace aims in attempting to globalize what u s planners heralded as domestic new deal ideas about security the ideology of the atlantic charter buttressed by fdr s four freedoms and the legacies of world war i redefined human rights and america s vision for the world three sets of international negotiations brought the atlantic charter blueprint to life bretton woods the united nations and the nuremberg trials these new institutions set up mechanisms to stabilize the international economy promote collective security and implement new thinking about international justice the design of these institutions served as a concrete articulation of u s national interests even as they emphasized the importance of working with allies to achieve common goals the american architects of these charters were attempting to redefine the idea of security in the international sphere to varying degrees these institutions and the debates surrounding them set the foundations for the world we know today by analyzing the interaction of ideas individuals and institutions that transformed american foreign policy and americans view of themselves borgwardt illuminates the broader history of modern human rights trade and the global economy collective security and international law this book captures a lost vision of the american role in the world an incisive account of the foreign policy beliefs of american jews from the nineteenth century to the present how do american jews envision their role in the world are they tribal a people whose obligations extend solely to their own or are they prophetic a light unto nations working to repair the world the star and the stripes is an original provocative interpretation of the effects of these worldviews on the foreign policy beliefs of american jews since the nineteenth century michael barnett argues that it all begins with the political identity of american jews as jews they are committed to their people s survival as americans they identify with and believe their survival depends on the american principles of liberalism religious freedom and pluralism this identity and search for inclusion form a political theology of prophetic judaism that emphasizes the historic mission of jews to help create a world of peace and justice the political theology of prophetic judaism accounts for two enduring features of the foreign policy beliefs of american jews they exhibit a cosmopolitan sensibility advocating on behalf of human rights humanitarianism and international law and organizations they also are suspicious of nationalism including their own contrary to the conventional wisdom that american jews are natural born jewish nationalists barnett charts a long history of ambivalence this ambivalence connects their early rejection of zionism with the current debate regarding their attachment to israel and barnett contends this growing ambivalence also explains the rising popularity of humanitarian and social justice movements among american jews rooted in the understanding of how history shapes a political community s sense of the world the star and the stripes is a bold reading of the past present and possible future foreign policies of american jews the historical dictionary of international relations is a general guide to the theory and practice of the relations

between states and between states and other actors on the world stage it introduces readers to the real world operations of international relations and is thus concerned with the actual relations between states organizations groups and people it also offers introductory information about the various theories old and new that help explain these relations why they happen and the possible alternatives that might be available now or in the future moreover some of the key thinkers of these theories are discussed the historical dictionary of international relations contains a chronology an introduction and an extensive bibliography the dictionary section has over 200 cross referenced entries on real world operations of international relations the actual relations between states organizations groups and people this book is an excellent resource for students researchers and anyone wanting to know more about international relations from stalag 17 to the manchurian candidate the american media have long been fascinated with stories of american prisoners of war but few americans are aware that enemy prisoners of war were incarcerated on our own soil during world war ii in the barbed wire college ron robin tells the extraordinary story of the 380 000 german prisoners who filled camps from rhode island to wisconsin missouri to new jersey using personal narratives camp newspapers and military records robin re creates in arresting detail the attempts of prison officials to mold the daily lives and minds of their prisoners from 1943 onward and in spite of the geneva convention prisoners were subjected to an ambitious reeducation program designed to turn them into american style democrats under the direction of the pentagon liberal arts professors entered over 500 camps nationwide deaf to the advice of their professional rivals the behavioral scientists these instructors pushed through a program of arts and humanities that stressed only the positive aspects of american society aided by german pow collaborators american educators censored popular books and films in order to promote democratic humanism and downplay class and race issues materialism and wartime heroics red baiting pentagon officials added their contribution to the program as well by the war s end the curriculum was more concerned with combating the appeals of communism than with eradicating the evils of national socialism the reeducation officials neglected to account for one factor an entrenched german military subculture in the camps complete with a rigid chain of command and a propensity for murdering traitors the result of their neglect was utter failure for the reeducation program by telling the story of the program s rocky existence however ron robin shows how this intriguing chapter of military history was tied to two crucial episodes of twentieth century american history the battle over the future of american education and the mccarthy era hysterics that awaited postwar america collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the surgeon general s office u s army ser 3 v 10 p 1415 1436 the ambivalence of good examines the genesis and evolution of international human rights politics since the 1940s focusing on key developments such as the shaping of the un human rights system decolonization the rise of amnesty international the campaigns against the pinochet dictatorship the moral politics of western governments or dissidence in eastern europe the book traces how human rights profoundly if subtly transformed global affairs moving beyond monocausal explanations and narratives prioritizing one particular decade such as the 1940s or the 1970s the ambivalence of good argues that we need a complex and nuanced interpretation if we want to understand the truly global reach of human rights and account for the hopes conflicts and interventions to which this idea gave rise thus it portrays the story of human rights as polycentric demonstrating how actors in various locales imbued them with widely different meanings arguing that the political field evolved in a fitful and discontinuous process this process was shaped by consequential shifts that emerged from the search for a new world order during the second world war decolonization the desire to introduce a new political morality into world affairs during the 1970s and the visions of a peaceful international order after the end of the cold war finally the book stresses that the projects pursued in the name of human rights nonetheless proved highly ambivalent self

interest was as strong a driving force as was the desire to help people in need and while international campaigns often improved the fate of the persecuted they were equally likely to have counterproductive effects the ambivalence of good provides the first research based synopsis of the topic and one of the first synthetic studies of a transnational political field such as population health or the environment during the twentieth century based on archival research in six countries it breaks new empirical ground concerning the history of human rights in the united nations of human rights ngos of far flung mobilizations and of the uses of human rights in state foreign policy first published in 2001 routledge is an imprint of taylor francis an informa company in the immediate aftermath of world war ii the united states army became the principal agent of american foreign policy the army designed implemented and administered the occupations of the defeated axis powers germany and japan as well as many other nations generals such as lucius clay in germany douglas macarthur in japan mark clark in austria and john hodge in korea presided over these territories as proconsuls at the beginning of the cold war more than 300 million people lived under some form of u s military authority the army s influence on nation building at the time was profound but most scholarship on foreign policy during this period concentrates on diplomacy at the highest levels of civilian government rather than the armed forces governance at the local level in army diplomacy hudson explains how u s army policies in the occupied nations represented the culmination of more than a century of military doctrine focusing on germany austria and korea hudson s analysis reveals that while the post world war ii american occupations are often remembered as overwhelming successes the actual results were mixed his study draws on military sociology and institutional analysis as well as international relations theory to demonstrate how bottom up decisions not only inform but also create higher level policy as the debate over post conflict occupations continues this fascinating work offers a valuable perspective on an important yet underexplored facet of cold war history the period immediately after world war ii was a vital one for diplomatic relations and with the soviet union emerging as a new superpower it was particularly important for britain s relations with america this is the first book to focus on the role of the british embassy in washington during this period according to richard wevill the british embassy was pivotal in the fulfilment of key british foreign financial and imperial policy objectives applying the implications of new archival material to the turning points of the period including a detailed review of lord halifax s ambassadorship under attlee a re evaluation of the part of roger makins in the atomic energy discussions and the embassy s influence in relation to palestine wevill argues for a more nuanced understanding of the special relationship in its most formative period he offers a recasting of a crucial period of twentieth century history providing fascinating new detail on britain s relations with president truman as well as with secretaries of state george marshall and dean acheson charting the beginnings of one of modern history s most influential alliances this book will be a primary reference point for students and scholars of history the cold war politics and international relations winner of the 2016 pen espn award for literary sports writing the true story of the game that never should have happened and of a nation on the brink of monumental change in the fall of 1943 at the little known north carolina college for negroes coach john mclendon was on the verge of changing basketball forever a protégé of james naismith the game s inventor mclendon taught his team to play the full court press and run a fast break that no one could catch his eagles would become the highest scoring college team in america a basketball juggernaut that shattered its opponents by as many as sixty points per game yet his players faced danger whenever they traveled backcountry roads across town at duke university the best basketball squad on campus wasn t the blue devils but an all white military team from the duke medical school composed of former college stars from across the country the team dismantled everyone they faced including the duke varsity they were prepared to take on anyone until an audacious invitation arrived one that was years ahead of anything the south had

ever seen before what happened next wasn't on anyone's schedule based on years of research the secret game is a story of courage and determination and of an incredible long buried moment in the nation's sporting past the riveting true account of a remarkable season it is the story of how a group of forgotten college basketball players aided by a pair of refugees from Nazi Germany and a group of daring student activists not only blazed a trail for a new kind of America but helped create one of the most meaningful moments in basketball history expelling the Germans focuses on how Britain perceived the mass movement of German populations from Poland and Czechoslovakia at the end of the Second World War drawing on a wide range of British archival material Matthew Frank examines why the British came to regard the forcible removal of Germans as a necessity and evaluates the public and official responses in Britain once mass expulsion became a reality in 1945 central to this study is the concept of population transfer the contemporary idea that awkward minority problems could be solved rationally and constructively by removing the population concerned in an orderly and gradual manner while avoiding unnecessary human suffering and economic disruption Dr Frank demonstrates that while most British observers accepted the principle of population transfer most were also consistently uneasy with the results of putting that principle into practice this clash of principle with practice reveals much not only about the limitations of Britain's role but also the hierarchy of British priorities in immediate post-war Europe a guide to the press of the United Kingdom and to the principal publications of Europe Australia the Far East Gulf States and the USA includes report of the Council Constitution Summary of Receipts and Payments of the National Rose Society vols 1-4 include material to June 1 1929 until 1919 European wars were settled without post-war trials and individuals were not punishable under international law after World War One European jurists at the Paris Peace Conference developed new concepts of international justice to deal with violations of the laws of war though these were not implemented for political reasons later jurists applied these ideas to other problems writing new laws and proposing various types of courts to maintain the post-World War One political order they also aimed to enhance internal state security address states' failures to respect minority rights or rectify irregularities in war crimes trials after World War Two the birth of the new justice shows that legal organizations were not merely interested in ensuring that the guilty were punished or that international peace was assured they hoped to instill particular moral values represent the interests of certain social groups and even pursue national agendas when jurists had to scale back their projects it was not only because state governments opposed them it was also because they lacked political connections and did not build public support for their ideas in some cases they decided that compromises were better than nothing rather than arguing that new legal projects were spearheaded by state governments motivated by liberal legalism Mark Lewis shows that legal organizations had a broad range of ideological motives liberal conservative utopian humanitarian nationalist and particularist the International Law Association the International Association of Penal Law the World Jewish Congress and the International Committee of the Red Cross transformed the concept of international violation to deal with new political and moral problems they repeatedly altered the purpose of an international criminal court sometimes dropping it altogether when national courts seemed more pragmatic Austria was the first victim of Hitler's policy of aggression the German domination of that country the so-called Anschluss heralded the beginning of a diplomatic demarche the event also had deep implications for the legal system of the international community the Allied occupation of Austria after World War II and the long delay in attaining a state treaty to arrange for the Allied withdrawal from Austrian territory eventually gave rise to some doubts as to the international legal status of the latter this study is confined to an examination of the international legal problems involved in Austria's changed status from the Anschluss of March 13 1938 until the signing of the State Treaty on May 15 1955 it is not intended to be a history of the period covered and no attempt is made to treat

fully such fascinating topics as the diplomatic negotiations leading up to the Anschluss or the story of the long struggle between the occupying powers to attain a state treaty for Austria the time span of this work was deliberately chosen in a desire to confine it to an appraisal of the legal continuity of the Austrian state and an evaluation of the impact of the Austrian question on the traditional law of state succession and recognition the problem of Austria's new neutralized status resulting from the negotiations in connection with and subsequent to the signing of the Austrian State Treaty is worthy of separate treatment and is not dealt with in the present study Germany Spring 1945 Hitler is dead and his armies crushed across the conquered Reich cities lie devastated by allied saturation bombing their traumatized populations exhausted and embittered by defeat face a future of acute privation and hardship such was the broken state of the nation in which a British civilian and military force arrived in the spring and summer of 1945 their zone of occupation was the northern and northwestern part of Germany the country's former industrial heartland their task to build democracy from the ruins of Hitler's Reich and having defeated Nazism on the battlefield to win the peace by eradicating Nazism from German hearts and minds as well as offering a vivid narrative of the British occupation in political and military terms from the Potsdam Conference to the Berlin Airlift don't let's be beastly to the Germans explores the day to day experiences of the ordinary Britons who worked for the Control Commission for Germany between 1945 and 1949 some reconstructed bridges and schools supervised the destruction of military matériel and brought fugitive Nazis to justice while others became entangled in black marketeering corruption and sexual scandal in time they would find themselves on the front line of the cold war as irreconcilable tensions divided Europe between East and West how competing visions of world order in the 1940s gave rise to the modern concept of globalism during and after the second world war public intellectuals in Britain and the United States grappled with concerns about the future of democracy the prospects of liberty and the decline of the imperial system without using the term globalization they identified a shift toward technological economic cultural and political interconnectedness and developed a globalist ideology to reflect this new postwar reality the emergence of globalism examines the competing visions of world order that shaped these debates and led to the development of globalism as a modern political concept shedding critical light on this neglected chapter in the history of political thought or Rosenboim describes how a transnational network of globalist thinkers emerged from the traumas of war and expatriation in the 1940s and how their ideas drew widely from political philosophy geopolitics economics imperial thought constitutional law theology and philosophy of science she presents compelling portraits of Raymond Aron Owen Lattimore Lionel Robbins Barbara Wootton Friedrich Hayek Lionel Curtis Richard Mckeeon Michael Polanyi Lewis Mumford Jacques Maritain Reinhold Niebuhr H G Wells and others Rosenboim shows how the globalist debate they embarked on sought to balance the tensions between a growing recognition of pluralism on the one hand and an appreciation of the unity of humankind on the other an engaging look at the ideas that have shaped today's world the emergence of globalism is a major work of intellectual history that is certain to fundamentally transform our understanding of the globalist ideal and its origins monograph examining the impact of the USA monetary policy on the international monetary system traces trends in the decline of the gold standard discusses various monetary agreements and explains the US balance of payments deficit bibliography pp 259 to 274 references and statistical tables in the road to Stalingrad professor Erickson takes us in detail from the inept command structures and strategic delusions of the pre-invasion Soviet Union through the humiliations as her armies fell back on all fronts before the Barbarossa onslaught until the tide turned at last at Stalingrad unsparingly he assesses the generals and political leaders and analyses the confusions and wranglings within both Allied and Axis commands the climax the grinding battle for Stalingrad leaves the Red Army poised for its majestic counter-offensive operation Uranus discovering it had caught a tiger by the

Edith Penrose was a remarkable woman and distinguished scholar who lived through and witnessed at first hand many of the major events of the 20th century: the Great Depression in the US, the rise of Nazism in Europe, the Second World War. When she worked as a special adviser to the US Ambassador in London post-war reconstruction, assisting Eleanor Roosevelt with the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the McCarthy era, and the oil crisis of the 1970s, her work as an economist made a mark in several distinct but overlapping areas: on the patent system, on the theory of the firm, on multinational enterprises, the oil industry, and the economics of the Middle East. Her best-known work, *The Theory of the Growth of the Firm*, was originally published in 1959 and has formed the basis of the current dominant perspective in strategic management: the resource-based view of the firm. Edith Penrose's approach to explaining the nature of the firm, her fundamental insights, and the concepts she developed are still being applied and extended to new fields of enquiry. Her reformulation of the theory of the firm has had a major influence on the study of the business enterprise, and some argue the economy itself. She had a distinguished academic and public service career and wrote extensively on the understanding of the interface between the strategies and activities of multinational enterprises (MNEs) and the nation-states, particularly the developing countries in which they operated. This is the first biography of Edith Penrose, drawing on unpublished diaries and letters, the personal memories of her family, friends, and colleagues, and describes her eventful life, her extensive output, and influence. The book tells her personal and professional story, weaving it through the extraordinary upheavals of the twentieth century in which she played a part. The book builds up a picture of a vital, energetic woman who lived life to the full, defied convention, made an impression on all who met her, and left a significant intellectual legacy.

Townsville in War and Peace 2010-12-13

writers of materials included are generally from the lower rungs of society they provide an insight into the attitudes of citizens who are often neglected in accounts of the allied occupation providing scholars researchers etc with a valuable new dimension to our understanding of this occupation history and its impact on the japanese nation

The Japanese in War and Peace, 1942-48 1953

in a work of sweeping scope and luminous detail elizabeth borgwardt describes how a cadre of world war ii american planners inaugurated the ideas and institutions that underlie our modern international human rights regime borgwardt finds the key in the 1941 atlantic charter and its anglo american vision of war and peace aims in attempting to globalize what u s planners heralded as domestic new deal ideas about security the ideology of the atlantic charter buttressed by fdr s four freedoms and the legacies of world war i redefined human rights and america s vision for the world three sets of international negotiations brought the atlantic charter blueprint to life bretton woods the united nations and the nuremberg trials these new institutions set up mechanisms to stabilize the international economy promote collective security and implement new thinking about international justice the design of these institutions served as a concrete articulation of u s national interests even as they emphasized the importance of working with allies to achieve common goals the american architects of these charters were attempting to redefine the idea of security in the international sphere to varying degrees these institutions and the debates surrounding them set the foundations for the world we know today by analyzing the interaction of ideas individuals and institutions that transformed american foreign policy and americans view of themselves borgwardt illuminates the broader history of modern human rights trade and the global economy collective security and international law this book captures a lost vision of the american role in the world

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, Cumulative Index

2007-09-30

an incisive account of the foreign policy beliefs of american jews from the nineteenth century to the present how do american jews envision their role in the world are they tribal a people whose obligations extend solely to their own or are they prophetic a light unto nations working to repair the world the star and the stripes is an original provocative interpretation of the effects of these worldviews on the foreign policy beliefs of american jews since the nineteenth century michael barnett argues that it all begins with the political identity of american jews as jews they are committed to their people s survival as americans they identify with and believe their survival depends on the american principles of liberalism religious freedom and pluralism this identity and search for inclusion form a political theology of prophetic judaism that emphasizes the historic mission of jews to help create a world of peace and justice the political theology of prophetic judaism accounts for two enduring features of the foreign policy beliefs of american jews they exhibit a cosmopolitan sensibility advocating on behalf of human rights humanitarianism and international law and organizations they also are suspicious of nationalism including their own contrary to the conventional

wisdom that american jews are natural born jewish nationalists barnett charts a long history of ambivalence this ambivalence connects their early rejection of zionism with the current debate regarding their attachment to israel and barnett contends this growing ambivalence also explains the rising popularity of humanitarian and social justice movements among american jews rooted in the understanding of how history shapes a political community s sense of the world the star and the stripes is a bold reading of the past present and possible future foreign policies of american jews

A NEW DEAL FOR THE WORLD 2018-07-10

the historical dictionary of international relations is a general guide to the theory and practice of the relations between states and between states and other actors on the world stage it introduces readers to the real world operations of international relations and is thus concerned with the actual relations between states organizations groups and people it also offers introductory information about the various theories old and new that help explain these relations why they happen and the possible alternatives that might be available now or in the future moreover some of the key thinkers of these theories are discussed the historical dictionary of international relations contains a chronology an introduction and an extensive bibliography the dictionary section has over 200 cross referenced entries on real world operations of international relations the actual relations between states organizations groups and people this book is an excellent resource for students researchers and anyone wanting to know more about international relations

The Star and the Stripes 2017-03-21

from stalag 17 to the manchurian candidate the american media have long been fascinated with stories of american prisoners of war but few americans are aware that enemy prisoners of war were incarcerated on our own soil during world war ii in the barbed wire college ron robin tells the extraordinary story of the 380 000 german prisoners who filled camps from rhode island to wisconsin missouri to new jersey using personal narratives camp newspapers and military records robin re creates in arresting detail the attempts of prison officials to mold the daily lives and minds of their prisoners from 1943 onward and in spite of the geneva convention prisoners were subjected to an ambitious reeducation program designed to turn them into american style democrats under the direction of the pentagon liberal arts professors entered over 500 camps nationwide deaf to the advice of their professional rivals the behavioral scientists these instructors pushed through a program of arts and humanities that stressed only the positive aspects of american society aided by german pow collaborators american educators censored popular books and films in order to promote democratic humanism and downplay class and race issues materialism and wartime heroics red baiting pentagon officials added their contribution to the program as well by the war s end the curriculum was more concerned with combating the appeals of communism than with eradicating the evils of national socialism the reeducation officials neglected to account for one factor an entrenched german military subculture in the camps complete with a rigid chain of command and a propensity for murdering traitors the result of their neglect was utter failure for the reeducation program by telling the story of the program s rocky existence however ron robin shows how this intriguing chapter of military history was tied to two crucial episodes of twentieth century american history the battle over the future of american education and the mccarthy era hysterics that awaited postwar america

Historical Dictionary of International Relations 1968

collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the surgeon general s office u s army ser 3 v 10 p 1415 1436

Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949 1947

the ambivalence of good examines the genesis and evolution of international human rights politics since the 1940s focusing on key developments such as the shaping of the un human rights system decolonization the rise of amnesty international the campaigns against the pinochet dictatorship the moral politics of western governments or dissidence in eastern europe the book traces how human rights profoundly if subtly transformed global affairs moving beyond monocausal explanations and narratives prioritizing one particular decade such as the 1940s or the 1970s the ambivalence of good argues that we need a complex and nuanced interpretation if we want to understand the truly global reach of human rights and account for the hopes conflicts and interventions to which this idea gave rise thus it portrays the story of human rights as polycentric demonstrating how actors in various locales imbued them with widely different meanings arguing that the political field evolved in a fitful and discontinuous process this process was shaped by consequential shifts that emerged from the search for a new world order during the second world war decolonization the desire to introduce a new political morality into world affairs during the 1970s and the visions of a peaceful international order after the end of the cold war finally the book stresses that the projects pursued in the name of human rights nonetheless proved highly ambivalent self interest was as strong a driving force as was the desire to help people in need and while international campaigns often improved the fate of the persecuted they were equally likely to have counterproductive effects the ambivalence of good provides the first research based synopsis of the topic and one of the first synthetic studies of a transnational political field such as population health or the environment during the twentieth century based on archival research in six countries it breaks new empirical ground concerning the history of human rights in the united nations of human rights ngos of far flung mobilizations and of the uses of human rights in state foreign policy

Railway Age 1995-04-03

first published in 2001 routledge is an imprint of taylor francis an informa company

The Barbed-Wire College 1953

in the immediate aftermath of world war ii the united states army became the principal agent of american foreign policy the army designed implemented and administered the occupations of the defeated axis powers germany and japan as well as many other nations generals such as lucius clay in germany douglas macarthur in japan mark clark in austria and john hodge in korea presided over these territories as proconsuls at the beginning of the cold war more than 300 million people lived under some form of u s military authority the army s influence on nation building at the time was profound but most scholarship on foreign policy during this period concentrates on diplomacy at the highest levels of civilian government rather than the armed forces governance

at the local level in army diplomacy hudson explains how u s army policies in the occupied nations represented the culmination of more than a century of military doctrine focusing on germany austria and korea hudson s analysis reveals that while the post world war ii american occupations are often remembered as overwhelming successes the actual results were mixed his study draws on military sociology and institutional analysis as well as international relations theory to demonstrate how bottom up decisions not only inform but also create higher level policy as the debate over post conflict occupations continues this fascinating work offers a valuable perspective on an important yet underexplored facet of cold war history

Christian Witness Concerning World Order 1955

the period immediately after world war ii was a vital one for diplomatic relations and with the soviet union emerging as a new superpower it was particularly important for britain s relations with america this is the first book to focus on the role of the british embassy in washington during this period according to richard wevill the british embassy was pivotal in the fulfilment of key british foreign financial and imperial policy objectives applying the implications of new archival material to the turning points of the period including a detailed review of lord halifax s ambassadorship under attlee a re evaluation of the part of roger makins in the atomic energy discussions and the embassy s influence in relation to palestine wevill argues for a more nuanced understanding of the special relationship in its most formative period he offers a recasting of a crucial period of twentieth century history providing fascinating new detail on britain s relations with president truman as well as with secretaries of state george marshall and dean acheson charting the beginnings of one of modern history s most influential alliances this book will be a primary reference point for students and scholars of history the cold war politics and international relations

Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, United States Army (Armed Forces Medical Library). 1947

winner of the 2016 pen espn award for literary sports writing the true story of the game that never should have happened and of a nation on the brink of monumental change in the fall of 1943 at the little known north carolina college for negroes coach john mclendon was on the verge of changing basketball forever a protégé of james naismith the game s inventor mclendon taught his team to play the full court press and run a fast break that no one could catch his eagles would become the highest scoring college team in america a basketball juggernaut that shattered its opponents by as many as sixty points per game yet his players faced danger whenever they traveled backcountry roads across town at duke university the best basketball squad on campus wasn t the blue devils but an all white military team from the duke medical school composed of former college stars from across the country the team dismantled everyone they faced including the duke varsity they were prepared to take on anyone until an audacious invitation arrived one that was years ahead of anything the south had ever seen before what happened next wasn t on anyone s schedule based on years of research the secret game is a story of courage and determination and of an incredible long buried moment in the nation s sporting past the riveting true account of a remarkable season it is the story of how a group of forgotten college basketball players aided by a pair of refugees from nazi germany and a group of daring student activists not only blazed a trail for a new kind of america but helped create one of the most meaningful moments in basketball history

Social Studies 2019-04-11

expelling the germans focuses on how britain perceived the mass movement of german populations from poland and czechoslovakia at the end of the second world war drawing on a wide range of british archival material matthew frank examines why the british came to regard the forcible removal of germans as a necessity and evaluates the public and official responses in britain once mass expulsion became a reality in 1945 central to this study is the concept of population transfer the contemporary idea that awkward minority problems could be solved rationally and constructively by removing the population concerned in an orderly and gradual manner while avoiding unnecessary human suffering and economic disruption dr frank demonstrates that while most british observers accepted the principle of population transfer most were also consistently uneasy with the results of putting that principle into practice this clash of principle with practice reveals much not only about the limitations of britain s role but also the hierarchy of british priorities in immediate post war europe

The Ambivalence of Good 2001

a guide to the press of the united kingdom and to the principal publications of europe australia the far east gulf states and the u s a

The Origins of the Bilateral Okinawa Problem 1951

includes report of the council constitution summary of receipts and payments of the national rose society

Who's who in the United Nations 2015-05-19

vols 1 4 include material to june 1 1929

Army Diplomacy 2012-05-15

until 1919 european wars were settled without post war trials and individuals were not punishable under international law after world war one european jurists at the paris peace conference developed new concepts of international justice to deal with violations of the laws of war though these were not implemented for political reasons later jurists applied these ideas to other problems writing new laws and proposing various types of courts to maintain the post world war one political order they also aimed to enhance internal state security address states failures to respect minority rights or rectify irregularities in war crimes trials after world war two the birth of the new justice shows that legal organizations were not merely interested in ensuring that the guilty were punished or that international peace was assured they hoped to instill particular moral values represent the interests of certain social groups and even pursue national agendas when jurists had to scale back their projects it was not only because state governments opposed them it was also because they lacked political connections and did not build public support for their ideas in some cases they decided that compromises were better than nothing rather than arguing that new legal projects were spearheaded by state governments motivated by liberal legalism mark lewis shows that legal organizations had a broad range of

ideological motives liberal conservative utopian humanitarian nationalist and particularist the international law association the international association of penal law the world jewish congress and the international committee of the red cross transformed the concept of international violation to deal with new political and moral problems they repeatedly altered the purpose of an international criminal court sometimes dropping it altogether when national courts seemed more pragmatic

Britain and America After World War II 1981

austria was the first victim of hitler s policy of aggression the ger man domination of that country the so called anschluss heralded the beginning of a diplomatie demarche the event also had deep implications for the legal system of the international community the allied occupation of austria after w orid war ii and the long delay in attaining astate treaty to arrange for the allied withdrawal from austrian territory eventually gave rise to some doubts as to the international legal status of the latter this study is confined to an examination of the international legal problems involved in austria s changed status from the anschluss of march 13 i938 until the signing of the state treaty on may 15 1955 it is not intended to be a history of the period covered and no attempt is made to treat fully such fascinating topics as the diplo matie negotiations leading up to the anschluss or the story of the long struggle between the occupying powers to attain astate treaty for austria the time span of this work was deliberately chosen in a desire to confine it to an appraisal ofthe legal continuity ofthe austrian state and an evaluation of the impact of the austrian question on the traditional law of state succession and recognition the problem of austria s new neutralized status resulting from the negotiations in connection with and subsequent to the signing of the austrian state treaty is worthy of separate treatment and is not dealt with in the present study

MULS, a Union List of Serials 2015-03-10

germany spring 1945 hitler is dead and his armies crushed across the conquered reich cities lie devastated by allied saturation bombing their traumatised populations exhausted and embittered by defeat face a future of acute privation and hardship such was the broken state of the nation in which a british civilian and military force arrived in the spring and summer of 1945 their zone of occupation was the northern and northwestern part of germany the country s former industrial heartland their task to build democracy from the ruins of hitler s reich and having defeated nazism on the battlefield to win the peace by eradicating nazism from german hearts and minds as well as offering a vivid narrative of the british occupation in political and military terms from the potsdam conference to the berlin airlift don t let s be beastly to the germans explores the day to day experiences of the ordinary britons who worked for the control commission for germany between 1945 and 1949 some reconstructed bridges and schools supervised the destruction of military matériel and brought fugitive nazis to justice while others became entangled in black marketeering corruption and sexual scandal in time they would find themselves on the front line of the cold war as irreconcilable tensions divided europe between east and west

The Secret Game 1950

how competing visions of world order in the 1940s gave rise to the modern concept of globalism during and after the second

world war public intellectuals in britain and the united states grappled with concerns about the future of democracy the prospects of liberty and the decline of the imperial system without using the term globalization they identified a shift toward technological economic cultural and political interconnectedness and developed a globalist ideology to reflect this new postwar reality the emergence of globalism examines the competing visions of world order that shaped these debates and led to the development of globalism as a modern political concept shedding critical light on this neglected chapter in the history of political thought or rosenboim describes how a transnational network of globalist thinkers emerged from the traumas of war and expatriation in the 1940s and how their ideas drew widely from political philosophy geopolitics economics imperial thought constitutional law theology and philosophy of science she presents compelling portraits of raymond aron owen lattimore lionel robbins barbara wootton friedrich hayek lionel curtis richard mckeeon michael polanyi lewis mumford jacques maritain reinhold niebuhr h g wells and others rosenboim shows how the globalist debate they embarked on sought to balance the tensions between a growing recognition of pluralism on the one hand and an appreciation of the unity of humankind on the other an engaging look at the ideas that have shaped today s world the emergence of globalism is a major work of intellectual history that is certain to fundamentally transform our understanding of the globalist ideal and its origins

Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii 1952

monograph examining the impact of the usa monetary policy on the international monetary system traces trends in the decline of the gold standard discusses various monetary agreements and explains the u s balance of payments deficit bibliography pp 259 to 274 references and statistical tables

The World Book Encyclopedia Annual for ... 1982

in the road to stalingrad professor erickson takes us in detail from the inept command structures and strategic delusions of the pre invasion soviet union through the humiliations as her armies fell back on all fronts before the barbarossa onslaught until the tide turned at last at stalingrad unsparingly he assesses the generals and political leaders and analyses the confusions and wranglings within both allied and axis commands the climax the grinding battle for stalingrad leaves the red army poised for its majestic counter offensive operation uranus discovering it had caught a tiger by the tail

The Times Literary Supplement 2008-03-06

edith penrose was a remarkable woman and distinguished scholar who lived through and witnessed at first hand many of the major events of the 20th century the great depression in the us the rise of nazism in europe the second world war when she worked as a special adviser to the us ambassador in london post war reconstruction assisting eleanor roosevelt with the drafting of the universal declaration of human rights the mccarthy era and the oil crisis of the 1970s her work as an economist made a mark in several distinct but overlapping areas on the patent system on the theory of the firm on multinational enterprises the oil industry and the economics of the middle east her best known work the theory of the growth of the firm was originally published in 1959 and has formed the basis of the current dominant perspective in strategic management the resource based view of the

firm edith penrose s approach to explaining the nature of the firm her fundamental insights and the concepts she developed are still being applied and extended to new fields of enquiry her reformulation of the theory of the firm has had a major influence on the study of the business enterprise and some argue the economy itself she had a distinguished academic and public service career and wrote extensively on the understanding of the interface between the strategies and activities of multinational enterprises mnes and the nation states particularly the developing countries in which they operated this is the first biography of edith penrose drawing on unpublished diaries and letters the personal memories of her family friends and colleagues and describes her eventful life her extensive output and influence the book tells her personal and professional story weaving it through the extraordinary upheavals of the twentieth century in which she played a part the book builds up a picture of a vital energetic woman who lived life to the full defied convention made an impression on all who met her and left a significant intellectual legacy

Expelling the Germans 1949

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No Ordinary Woman

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